Our Quebes Correspond Quanto, August 19, 1852.

Opening of Parline nt-Election of a Speaker Classification of the Members -- Appearance of the Legislative Halls.

At two o'clock, to day, his Excellency the Gover-ner General left the Government House, and pro-ceeded to the Logislative Council Chamber, under a salute fired from Durham terrace. Having com-manded the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Caron, Speaker of the Couseil, informed the Lower House that the speech from the throne would be delivered as soon as they had elected a Speaker. In my last letter I informed you that an attempt would be made to defeat the government candidate, would be made to defeat the government candidate.

Mr. Macdonald, of Glengarry. It was discovered, however, at a caucus meeting of Papineau's friends, held last night, that not more than twelve votes could be counted upon, and the idea of proposing him was abandened. Mr Hincks, the Inspector General, proposed Mr. Macdonald, with the usual speech. Mr. Secretary Morin seconded the motion, and it was carried, on a division, by 55 to 23.

The following is a rough sketch of the Parliamentary forces, compiled from what information I can obtain. I must not conceal from you that, in some instances, the new men are classified by guesswork:—

MINISTRES.

	erters of the	or Gritte	lish Conser-	errorites and : :
	4	1	Ca	No.
Cameron, Presid't of the Council	: 1	: 1	: 4	: 23
Hincks, Inspector General	1			**
Rolph, Commissioner of Crows Lands Lands Drummond, Attorney Gen. Hast Richards, Attorney Gen. West. coung, Commissioner of Public Works Morin, Provincial Secretary. Chauveau, Solicitor Gen., East, Badgeley Boulton Brown. Burnham. Cartier	Tank 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	*	**	::
Richards, Attorney Gen., West.	1		••	
Works Morin, Provincial Secretary	i	**	*** ***********************************	
Chauveau, Solicitor Gen., East. Badgeley	1		ï	::
Brown	::	ï		::
Burnham Cartler Cauchon Chabot Chapais Christie Clapham Crawford Diokses Dubord Dumoulin Egan Ferguson Fortice Fournier Gamble Goulin	ï	::		**
Cauchon	*:	::	::	1
Chapais			'n	1
Clapham Crawford	••		1	
Diekson			1	'i
Dumoulia	1			
Ferguson		ì		
Fournier	î			**
Goula	i		40	**
Johia	i			
Lacoste	ì			
La Ternière.		::		ï
Le Blanc	1	**	::	**
Le Mieux	1	**	::	::
Maedonald (Cornwall)	**	100	1	**
Fournier Gninble. Gouin Hartman Johin. John. Johnson Lacoste Langten Larmier Larmier La Tamière Lawrin Le Base Le Bouthilier Le Mieux Lyon Macdonald (Cornwall) Macdonald (Glengarry), Speaker Macdonald (Kingstom) Machlidon Mach	. 1	::	ï	**
Machidon		ï	**	
Mallock	::	::	i	:
Mattice		ï		:
Maciachlin		1		٨.
Morgenale	1	**	ï	
Paige		1		
Patrick	1		100	
Poulin	î			
Ridout			i	::
Ross		ï		
Foulin Prince Ridout Robinson Rose Sanborn Seymour Shaw Short Sleatte	::		ï	
Short	ï	::		
Smith (Durham) Smith (Frontense)		ï		
Eretemon	::	::	1	::
Stuart	::	::	1	::
Tacho	1	ï	**	
Terrili Tessier Turcotte	i	::	::	1
Valois	ï	::	::	ï
White	1	ï		:
Wilson Wright (East Riding York)	'n		ï	::
Wright (West Riding, York)	-		1	-
Totals	35	12	26	9
You must not suppose that	long	e part	ph an	d Ce-

for must not suppose that these parties are dis-tinct and well defined. So long as Rolph and Ca-meron exercise a leading influence in the cabinet, they will carry with them most, if not all, of the

meron exercise a leading influence in the cabinet, they will carry with them most, if not all, of the clear grits, except, perhaps, George Brown. Again, the tories, or English conservatives, are quite ready to support the general policy of the government. They would, probably, oppose the Clergy Resorve bills, and might, perhaps, object to an elective Legislative Council; but, as a rule, they are far from constituting a formidable party, and the best men among them would accept office under Mr. Hincks, if it were offered them. So, in any question involving prejudices of race, all the Frensh Canadian conservatives, the R. C. church brigade, would vote with Mr. Caron and Mr. Morin against the English party. A few weeks will place the prospects and position of the cabinet in a much clearer light.

The taste and elegance displayed in the architecture and decorations of the new Houses of Parliament are creating universal admiration. The Legislative Hall is surrounded by a gallery, resting on bronzed iron columns, and fringed with an iron rating of chaste pattern and finish. The Speaker's chair is of well polished black walnut, and covered with red cloth; the provincial seal is painted on it, and it is surmounted by the royal arms. The deeks and tables are covered with blue and scarlet cloths, and it is surmounted by the royal arms. The deeks and tables are covered with blue and scarlet cloths, and the chairs are lined with red morocco. Two splendid chandeliers hang from the cailing. The Legislative Council Chamber has been fitted up with more magnificence. Rich Brussels carpets, crimson damack, profuse but tasty gilding, marble Cointhian columns, gorgoous hangings, give an air of plender to the hall which, for a moment, banishes the receilection that the body which meets within the enceinter is the most inefficient and useless of the machines of government.

I must refer you to my next for general news.

SPERCH OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.
QUEBEC, Legislative Council Chamber, August 20, 1852.

His Excellency the Governor General, at three c'clock, P. M., this day, proceeded in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and having taken his seat upon the throne, commanded the attendance of the Legislative Assembly. The members of that body, preceded by their Speaker, the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, speedily appeared at the bar. The Hon. J. S. Macdonald informed His Excellency that the choice of the Assembly had fallen on him to be their Speaker, and he craved for the members the customary privileges. After which, His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following speech:—

SPERCE.

their Speaker, and he craved for the members the customary privileges. After which, His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following speech:—

Hom. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Hom. Gentlemen of the Hoy se of Assembly:—I have much pleasure in meeting you, in order that we may unite our endeavours, to the promotion of the interests of the province. Notwithstanding the deep interest occasioned by the general election, the utmost tranquillity has, I am happy to inform you, prevailed throughout the province during the period which has clapsed since the close of the last Parliament. Under these faverable circumstances, I am enabled again to congratulate Parliament on the prosperity of the Province. Securities continue to rise steadily in value, and the returns of the census recently completed, furnish most satisfactory evidence of the advancement of the colony, in wealth, and population. The estimated deficiency in the postal revenue has not been exceeded, although greatly extended accommodation has been afforded to the public by the establishment of additional post offices, and increased postal service. There is reason to believe, that before long, the receipts of the department will balance the expenditure. Another heavy calamity has, however, I am greatly cone med to state, befallen the province, in the destruction by fire of a large portion of the important city of Montreal. I am confident that you will be submitted for your consideration, which will, I have reason to believe, promote the accomplishment of this object. I shall cause such documents to be pisced before you as will put you fully in possession of the steps which I have taken during the recosa, with the view of giving effect to the intentions of whe Legislature, embodied in the acts passed last session, for promoting the construction of railways. I have endeavored in those proceedings to act in 50 far as circumstances have permitted, in

concert with the Lieutenant Generated the lever provinces, in cosmostics with these weeks, and with the subject of public improvements generally. The petition of heads issued on the credit of the municipalities improvements generally. The petition of heads is sued to the credit of the municipalities of Upper Genards, merit attenties. The security afforded to helder under the municipal sots sow in force in that part of the province, is of a very ample and antifactory description. It is not improbable, heaver, that your widom may devise measures which, without materially allering their character may tend to enhance their value in the market. The importance of establishing direct seem communication between Great Britain and the perits of Quebos and Montreal, has been repeatedly pressed en the government by persons interested in the commerce of the province. The subject which has a material bearing on the prospectly of emigration, and the reduction of freights on the St. Lawrence has engaged my anxious attention during the roces, a plan for the attainment of the object in view which will, I trust, meet your approbation, will be submitted for your consideration. I shall lay before you a despatch which I have reserved from the grounds on which Her Hajesty's ministers referaint in reference to the clergy receives, and stating the grounds on which Her Hajesty's ministers referaint in reference to the clergy receives, and stating the grounds on the first the Lagitative Assembly.—The Conference of the revenue is satisfactory, and indicates general prospectly among the censuming population of the province. I shall direct the accounts for the past, and estimates for the current year, to be laid before you, and I rely on your readiness to the lagitative Assembly.—The Conference of the province, I shall direct the accounts of the province, of much importance to the interests of the province, and the efficiency of the public service.

However, the production which is now commenced. An addition to the repression, described, th

The Fisheries.

OUR HALIFAX CORRESPONDENCE HALIFAX, August 16, 1852. Provincial View of the Fishery Troubles—Com-plaints against American Fishermon—Nature of the Fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—Em-ployment of British Fishermen—National Law

and Reciprocity.

If a judgment can be formed from the tenor of the debates in the Senate which I have seen, there provails a general want of information as to the grounds of complaint that exist in this quarter against the American fishermen, who annually frequent the coasts of these provinces, to which the attention of the Queen's government was called early in the present year by the merchants and others engaged in the fisheries, and who suffer, not only from the direct interference of the America fishermen, but also from their bartering away various articles—the necessaries of life—and obtain in

ishermen, but also from their bartering away various articles—the necessaries of life—and obtain in return fish that have been caught by the provincial fishermen, and which should have been sent to Halifax, in payment for supplies furnished there for their outil in the spring.

Commissioners were appointed, last year, to inquire into the nature and extent of the interference by American fishermen, who reported that great loss is sustained by their attempts to injure the British fisheries, to effect which the terms of the Convention of 1818 are continually violated; and that the disappointment experienced last year by the latter, was owing to the Americans resorting to the best fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, within the limits prescribed by the treaty, and their vessels being of a superior class, and provided with every variety of bait to effect their purpose, many of which returned with two and three fares to the United States during the last summer, while the largest class of provincial fishing vessels sometimes did not obtain more than from twenty-five to fifty barrels of mackerel during the entire season.

The number of American fishing vessels in the foulf of St. Lawrence last year, was estimated at from one thousand to twelve hundred, and the fish with which they returned, and which were inspected in Massachusetts alone, was a total of 329,278 barrels of mackerel, which, with the catch from the different ports in Maine, was fully adequate to the demand in the markets of the United States. The fall fishery, during the months of September and October, when the mackerel are in prime effor in the Gulf and elsewhere, is within from a mile to a mile and a half from the shore. Within this distance the American fishermen resort, and after disturbing the fish, either drift along or off the shore, according as the wind happens to be. Consequently, if the Americans are kept beyond three miles, they must abandon the fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Not only do they interfere with our vessels, but the

must abandon the fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Not only do they interfere with our vessels, but they offer great opposition, and threaten to run them down, for which purpose, their bowsprits are armed with iron, and secured by chain bob-stays, &c., and the crows, in some instances, bring with them arms, with which to resist any interference. They also run into the harbors every night, when the days shorten, or the weather appears threatening, often quarrelling and creating disturbance on shore, and when the weather is bad they frequently dress their fish there.

A large number of men, from the western parts of this province, are employed on board these vessels—the protective duty in the United States operating as an inducement. Indeed, it is stated, that it would be difficult to find an American vessel, without a large portion of her crew being natives of this province, who return home soon after the fishing season; so that it is a great mistake to suppose that the encouragement afforded by duty and bounty, is merely educating American seamen to fight the battles of their country. Besides which, at least one third of the masters of these vessels are Nova Sectians.

It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that representations, such as have been made from this quarter, should have induced the present ministry in England to send out a fleet of small armed vessels to aid those of the province in protecting the shore fishery.

As to the question whether its limits extend from headland to headland, I do not pretend to offer an opinion, conceiving it to be one, in the absence of treaty stipulations, that must be decided according to national law and universal usage, to which neither of the Senators have adverted, but from which the French and other European fishermen are rigidly excluded. And although England may waive or suspend the exercise of any right she possesses, he never yields it, unless for a corresponding advantage. Nautenly speaking, in either case it is of little importance in the present insta

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Grand Dross Ball at Saratogu.

[From the Saratogu Whig, Aug. 22.]

This long telliced of affair came off last avoning, at the United States Hatel. As the commonoment of a report of it, we give the following list of the managers appointed at a meeting hold on the 18th of August, 1852, for the purpose of making

IBth of August, 1852, for the purpose of making arrangements:

Colonal Thorn New York
F. P. Cerbin, Paris.
John Slidels. Louisana.
Reuben Withers, N. Y.
Charies O'Conor, N. Y.
Louis A. Depau, N. Y.
J. C. White. N. Y.
Price Whetherell Ponn.
Captain Ritchie, U. S. N.
Captain Ritchie, U. S. N. E H. Winship, R. I.
B. M. Neill, N. Y.
William Aiston, N. Y.
Geo. Washington, Va.
Ool. Van Buren, U. S. A.
John B. James, N. Y.
Joseph Grats, Penn.
Colonel Aiston, S. C.
Samuel Governeur, Md.
Sami. Dunean, Miscissisy
Hugh Roso S. C.
W. H. Hubbard, N. Y.
P. H. Hedman, N. Y.
S. M. Davis, Mississispi,
John P. Purdy, N. Y.
John Paine, N. Y.
J. Rudsodge, S. C.
Geo. H. Warren, N. Y.
H. L. P. King, Georgia
Eugene Thorn, N. Y.
W. S. Kernochan, N. Y.
H. Kuhn, Peansylvania,
Lisut, Grayson, U. S. N.
Colonel Ward, S. C.
m. were appointed to ha
all, nating as directors:
RUBIC COMMITTEE. F. Pepper, Penn. John A Budd, Penn. F. Pepper, Penn.
John A Budd, Penn.
F. L Waddell, N. Y.
James Meroce, Penn.
Judge Jones, Ohio.
Dr. Bedford, N. Y.
Beoj, Ingersoll, Penn.
J. H. Middleton, S. C.
J. G. Brown, California
Eugene Keteltas, N. Y.
Thomas McCarty, N. Y.
Gen. O'Donnell, Md.
J. W. Gecard, N. Y.
Gov, Power, St. Lucia.
J. H. King, N. Y.
William Gebhard, N. Y.
Thomas Gibbs, N. Y.
John R. Thomson, N. J.
W. C. H. Waddell, N. Y.
The following gentle
exclusive charge of the
FLOGR. COMMUTTER.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

Blue Badgee.
Capt. R. Ritchie, U. S. N.
F. L. Waddell. New York.
John Sidell. Louisiane.
Geo. O'Donnell, Maryland.
J. B. Thomson, New Jersey

Geb. O'Donnell, Maryland. J. B. Thomson, New Jersey.

Supress consurers:

White Badges.

Colonel H. Thorn, N. T. Gen. T. Cadwallader, Penn.

F. P. Corbin, Paris. J. H. Middleton. S. Carolina.

The following rules for the government of the ball were then adopted:—

1. Tickets of admission for a gentleman with ladies, \$10; gentleman without ladies, \$6.

2. Entrée and danoing to commence at nine o'clock; supper at 12.

supper at 12.

3. Supper will be announced by a Grand March; the directors occupying the heads of each table.

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3. Supper will be announced by a Grand March; the directors occupying the heads of each table.

The Messrs. Marwins had their aerangements completed at an early hour, but it was not until near ten o'clock when the entriee was completed, and the dancing commenced. The management was admirable, and everything went off in first rate order. There was none of the out of door display, as has been customary heretofore, but every expense had been lavished on that in doors.

The company assembled, after the first stiffness of the entrée had been worn off by a quadrille, soemed to settle together, and mingle like a pleasant family party, without any of that hauteur and affectations os much charged upon the visitants at the U. S. Hotel. Here were assembled an array of the youth and beauty and fashion, that has long been the boast of this fashionable resort. We could not but regret, however, the absence of the "Queen of Philadelphia," Mrs. Dr. Rush, who was too ill to make her appearance in the parior even.

Among the many distinguished ladies present, we must allude to a few, whose dresses and beauty particularly attracted our attention, hoping to be pardoned by those overlocked, as our eyes daziled by those nearest, could not possibly behold all in such an assemblage of loveliness. In deference to years, however, we will begin with the married ladies, for, of course, they must be older than the maidensyet to be woosed and wedded. Mrs. C. A. D—s of New York, artired becomingly in black, held a large bouquet as coquettiably in her hand as if but one score instead of two was her portion of years. Her stylish daughter was with her, dressed in white, in an embroidered flounced muslin robe. Mrs. Mon., of Now. York, wore a peak founced my hit founces deged with orimson, and head-dress to suit. Mrs. W—, of New York, was also attired in costly brocade, and her daughter, in a many flounced with flounces looked as exquisitely as she sings. Miss K—, of New York, wore

with floumes edged with yellow. Mrs. V.—, in rich brocade. Miss P.—, of New York, in white, trimmed with green. Miss M.—, of South Carolina, was distinguished for the simple elegance of her tollette, all white, three floumees, but not a single ornament, not even a flower. Miss B.—, of Baltimore, in pink gauze. Miss W.—, of Baltimore, in black, was the most beautiful of all.

THE SUPPER TABLE.

On entering the room we saw a beautiful display of temples, trees, helmets, pyramids, &c., &c., in great variety, the handiwork of Albert Yahr, the confectioner to the hotel. On the centre of the two tables in the largest room, were elegant temples of liberty, composed of two tiers of columns supporting a dome upon which stood the Goddess of Liberty, holding the American shield; suspended from the inside of the dome hung a cupid, and standing on the floor beneath was a figure of Washington. These temples were flanked on either side with other six sided temples, of a kind of Gothic lattice work, composed of frosting, and those again were flanked with trees and pyramids of sugar and almonds in great variety. Some of the trees had cherries hanging from the limbs, and others had birds sitting on them.

The tables in the wing had a great variety of ornaments also, but the most striking were some helmets, one of which, standing on the centre of the cross table at the head of the room, attracted the eye immediately on entering.

The ingenuity of the confectioner must have been exerted to the utmost, in providing so great and elegant a variety of ornament.

But we must not forget the square pyramid of napkins, standing in the centre of the table at the head of the room, built by one of the waiters. This formed a very imposing looking ornament as we entered the room at the lower end, looking like pure white sugar, until a mearer approach dispelled the illusion.

pure white sugar, until a mearer approach dispelled the illusion.

THE SUPPER.

And now Mr. Yahr having finished his decerations, comes Morris, the famous head waiter, with his decorations in the shape of substantials for a supper, composed of boned turkey, chicken, ham in various ferms, game of all kinds, together with all other deliencies suitable to the occasion, in great profusion. About half past twolve, the signal was given for supper, and soon, with appetites sharpened by the exercises of the ball room, might be seen the beaux and belles wending their way to the dining room, where they soon found places at the well filled board, and showed their appreciation of the feast by the disposition they made of the good things before them.

With the assistance of Morris's admirably trained band of waiters, who helped everybody quickly, and without the least confusion.

After supper, the sompany again repaired to the ball room, and went to dancing once more with as much zest as though they had but just begun.

As a finale came the famous German cotillon, at which some thirty stood up to commence with, under the leadership of Mr. McCarty, but by three o'clock they were all tired down, and the ball closed in most admirable style.

And so, with a good morning to our readers, we close our imperfect sketch of the Grand Dress Ball of the season of 1852 at Saratoga Springs. We shall try next year to do better.

Items from Texas.

We have received the San Augustine Herald of the 7th instant, from which we extract a few items. The State election took place on the 2d August, but as politics appear not to have entered into the contest, we are unable to give anything in relation to the state of parties in Texas.

in Texas.

Captain Swartwout, of the U.S.A., died on the latinst., at Fort Meade, near Tampa Bay, where he had

inct., at Fort Meade, near Tampa Bay, where he had been commanding.

An attempt was made by three Mexicans to murder Mr. William A. Herd. of Victoria, while on his way, a short time since, to the Rio Grande, for the purpose of buying stock.

A mail route is now in operation, running direct from Sabine town to Burkville. Service on this route has been long needed.

A few days age a man by the name of Colle was killed in New Braumfels, by a fellow German, named Volker. The cause of the rencounter originated, as we learn from the San Antonia Ledger, from some old difficulty arising out of the transaction of a German Emigrant Association, of which Colle was formerly agent.

A negro has been arrested at Bullalo, on suspicion having been concerned in the Hartman murder is pie of iron was found at a junk shop, which, on compairin matched a shutter bar which was found in Mr. Ha men a boure, and the negro who has been arrested, it a population, had sold the iron to the design.

Our Magara Correspondence

Measasa, August 12, 1862. The Nan York and Brie Rathony—American and English Rathonys Compared—The Reason why the Former are the Cheapest—The Scenery on the Banks of the Delaware—The Appearance of the Fulls at First Sight—The Clifton House and its

Society.
On Tuesday merning I left; New York, by the Eric Palaron, for Dunkirk. Crossing over to Jersey City, we took the Paterson cars to Paterson, where we entered those of the Brie Railroad. Those was are well constructed and spacious, handsomely attod up, and well filled by the pleasure scekers. I prefer the American cars to the bexed up cab fashion of Eugland and the European continent, and their formal and aristocratic divisions into first, second, and third classes, and their disgustingly nice range of prices for accommedation, and the various degrees of civility exhibited by the armies of porters they employ for opening and shutting the doors. And I can't help noticing that the fare charged on this beautiful railway, is loss than that of the third class on the English railways, where the peasengers are conveyed similar to cattle and luggage. I was asked by a gentleman the reason why the

fares on the American railways were less than those

of England, where iron and laber were much obcar-

er. The only reply I could make was, that like all other institutions in England, railways wore constructed for the chief benest of a favored few, rather than for the advantage of the masses. Insumense law and parliamentary penses, and heavy "compensations" paid to misseeratic proprietors of land, who, before a parliamentary railway committee, are represented by hosts of counsel and attoracys. Again, chesp fares would bardly pay on the English lines, for the reason that only one Haglishman travels on a railway in proportion to five Americans. The English mind is sottled, subdued and contracted, and does not generally stretch itself beyond the locality of its own existence. Before the opening of the London Exhibition, the great English metropolis was scarcely known, except by reputation, to the great mass of the English people.

I have travelled ever all the principal railways in Englishm et only the property on one equal to the New York and Eric for magnificence of scenery, comfort, and astonishing punctuality. I will not attempt to hazard a description of the banks of the Delaware, for I believe it to be beyond the power of any pen, much less mine; it would ever beggar "the great Wiserd of the North," Scott, for with all his fascinations of high-land scenery, "the great unknown" has conjured up nothing appreaching it. Can imagination exceed it? The aspects of the material world are fer in advance of (if I may be allowed a singular expression) terrestial spiritualism, and which seeks to comprehend them. The high rocky precipices, forest-covered mountains stretching as far as the eye can reach, the deep and awful looking valleys, and the silent meandering winding stream, with its little eddies and whirlpools sporting and "spitting in heaven's face," and the reflection that for thousands, and may be millions, of years, its solitude was unbroken by man, conspires to produce an effect on the mind which buries it in sublimity, grandeur and solemnity.

The distance from Jersey City to Dunkirk, on Lake Eric, is about

spray ascends, like smoke, some hundred feet into the air, and, being occasionally scattered by the wind, falls and wets like rain. I was curious enough to stand by the edge of the horseshoe cataract, on the Canada side, on the precipice, and, catching in my hands some of the descending water, tasted it, and, as may be expected, found it warm and insipid.

I am staying at the Clifton house, which has a good share of visiters, among whom are many Canadians and English. Society here is extremely dull, and the guests make every exertion to get up some kind of pastime or other.

I think I may say that I have mixed with society of all classes in England, from the scions of aristocratic houses, down to those who are to be found at the foot of Newgate, or Horsemonger lane, in London, on certain occasions; and, therefore, taking for myself some little credit in the matter, shall, in my next letter, give my views upon the "compositions" which are often to be met with in localities of this nature. It may be worth reading.

A. W. H.

sitions" which are often to be met with in localities of this nature. It may be worth reading.

A. W. H.

The New York Herald Establishment.

[From the Boeton Dally Times.]

On a recent trip to the city of New York, we made a short visit to Mr. Rennett's establishment, the greatest printing concern in the Union whence newspapers issue. Although we had heard much of it, we soen saw that the half had not been told us. We were struck—as a practical printer naturally would be—with the magnitude of the compositors one hundred compositors, and where one of the most important of the various branches of the industrial world is carried on with a regularity and precision that are perhaps thoroughly comprehensible only by members of the craft. The press department is on the same magnificent scale. It has four of Hoe's fast pressee, each costing \$12,000, and each capable of throwing off twelve thousand impressions per hour, a speed without which even the proprietor of the HERALD might find it impossible to accomplish his great undertakings. The job office attached to the establishment is one of the most extensive and well supplied in the country. There is printed the theatrical work of the city, and similar matters, in a style that is not to be surpassed. All over the establishment—in the intellectual and business departments as well as in the mechanical—are evidences of the care of a controlling mind of the first class. The history of the newspaper press may be challenged to furnish anything more remarkable than that of the HERALD, which now stands at the head of American journals, after having struggled for some years against greater adverse influences than any other paper ever evor encountered. As a faithfut chronicle of the age, it is not to be competed with. Its correspondence, which embraces the circle of the globe, is the most extensive that any pross in this country has, and we are not aware of any English journal that surpasses it in this respect. Mr. Bennett was the first editor who introduced this feature into A

The \$2,000 worth of liquor seized in Salem a few days since, has been restored to Mr. Gardiner, on the ground of informality in the process of seizure, two out of the three complainants in the case not being legal voters.

On Saturday, a man named James Hifl, of Canton, walked all the way from his village to Boston, to obtain a quart bottle of rum—the best of cld Mcdford—and in oretto make a guartern sufficir, but half as much more into his stomach, but he was intercepted, on his return, in Roxbury, and fined. His bottle and contents are, by the new law, confinented. new law, confinented.

Six coffins are said, by the Lowell News, to have come down in one train over the Lowell and Nashua Railroad, variously directed, and appearanced, small, to, strongly indicated that the spirits still remeled within them.

Laterary Reviews.

THE BATTERMALE ROLLINGS, by Nathaniel Haw-therne—Boston: Tickner, Reed & Fields, 1852. We have read this book through. When we be-gan it, with the impressions of friends and the no-tions of critics from in our cars, we were propered for a clover sketch of the communist mevement made, some years ago, in this country. We did not know whether the author had ill-used the sect, or had become its apolegist; but we confidently anticipated some powerful portrait painting, and, at least, a few ideas-the offspring of a thinker's brain

-to shed a new light on dogmas and social problems which are eminently worthy of the profoundest study. What theme mere noble, more original, if doxterously handled, than the chivalrous, though porhaps utopian, schemes of the little band of re-formers, who, revelling in the consciousness of in-tellectual power, and blinded by the impetuesity of ardent youth, dared, from the purest motives, to propose the annihilation of the social edifice—little ocking of their own utter halplessness to rebuild a single wall! While France has begetten a Fourier. a Proudhon, a Leroux, and a Cabet, to become the bane of the operatives, and the scorn of the vetaries of plain common sense—while England has rejected, with unmerited contempt poor Robert Owen, but is irresistibly fascinated by the incoherent aspirations of Charles Kingsley and the Westminster reviewers

-America has not been barren of "new lights;" and amid the offervescence of practical energy, has found room for splendid theorists, whose honest philanthropy deludes the heart, while their faultless logic involves the mind in a labyrinth. Here were, indeed, a field of unexampled scope for a man of talent. To grasp the notile philosophy with unflinching hand, and hold it up to the strong light of every day life-to subject it to the microscope of political enonomy, and to lay bare the thorns and prickles latent under the leaves-this were a task to earn a solid monument of fams for him who would accomplish it.

That man is vot to come. The Corvantes of secialist knight errantry is unborn. Mr. Hawthorne, from whose acknowledged ability we had expected more, has barely skimmed over the surface of the abyss we had hoped he would have sounded to its lewest depths. Brook Farm, or Blithedale, as he is pleased to call it, is the mere accidental place of meeting of his heroes, where they assemble to make love, pick quarrels, and milk cows. For aught we can see, the Astor House, or the Pavilion at Nisgara, a country village, the dock of a steamboat, or a boarding house in Chambers street, might be substituted for the abode of fraternity and leve, without interfering with the plot, or depriving us of a single interfering with the plot, or depriving us of a single interesting scene. The great question of socialism is disposed of in a few lines, rudely intercalated in love passages, and never-ending descriptions. Mr. Hawthorne's belief in the subject may be thus summed up:—The aim of the honest socialists, whe conscientiously believe that the detects of our social system might be cured by regenerating the world, and rebuilding it on a new basis, is very laudable. Such men

Such men

Though foiled.

And forced to abandon what they bravely sought,
Deserve, at least applause for the attempt,
And pity for their loss.

Du reste, Mr. Hawthorne is candidly of opinion that
the Brook Farm was a failure.

Now, what man of average ability but would have
evolved a dostrine equally prognant with instruction? Nay, what mechanic, what farmer, but would
have said the same thing in the same words? Wherein lies the towering superiority of the poet, the man
of genius?

have said the same thing in the same words? Wherein lies the towering superiority of the poet, the man of genius?

We may be told that it is not our province to dictate to an author what he should write. His pen obeys the inspiration of his mind, and cannot travel further than the intellect can reach. Be it so. We are only expressing our prefeund disappointment that a man of Mr. Hawthorne's powers should have grappled with such a topic as socialism, and failed to leave the world richer by a single idea.

There are passages, however, where he soars above the mere novel writer for the mass. Alluding to the most absurd of all the humbugs, which have evidenced the incredible gullibility of the American people, the "spiritual rappings," he says:

"What can they indicate, ina spiritual way, except that the roul of man is descending to a lower point than it has ever before reached, while incarnate? We are pursuing a downward sourse, in the eternal march, and thus bring ourselves into the same range with beings whom death, in requital of their gross and evil lives, has degraded betwe humanity. To hold intercourse with spirits of this order, we must stoop, and grovel in some element more vile than earthly dust. These goblins, if they exist at all, are but the shadows of past mortality, outcasts, mere refuse stuff, adjudged unworthy of the eternal world, and on the most favorable supposition, dwindling gradually inte nothingness."—p. 232.

Restless spirits of the departed! Venerable revenued of Cook lane! Hear you the abuse larished

Reatless spirits of the departed! Venerable revenent of Cook lane! Hear you the abuse lavished on your heads? Are you really "refuse stuff," condemned to wauder for your sins, and ready to enjoy a friendly chat with grovelling mertals or willing to become spiritual postmen between the realms of Pluto, and some silly girls bedroom in Rochetter? We had no idea such trush was to be found in any book printed in the nineteenth centu-

found in any book printed in the nineteenth century, unless it were a fairy tale. What, in the same of all the ghosts in ghostdom, is the meaning of "pursuing a downward course in the sternal march," and "the soul of man descending to a lower point than it has ever before reached while incarnate!" Can we wonder that the heads of bearding school girls are turned by such folly, when men like Milawitherne, timidly censure the delusion, without daring to pronounce it a sham?

So much for the philosophy of the Blithedale Romance. The tale, or plot, is soon teld. Fauntleroy, a rich man, is ruined, commits a forgery, and is obliged to fly, leaving his daughter behind him. He subsists, badly enough, on the charity of his relatives, but marries again, and has another daughter. Meanwhile it is believed that he is dead, and his eldest daughter, Zonobia, inherits her uncle's fortune, becomes an authoress, advocates the rights of women, and joins the Blithedale community. By some unaccountable accident, her sister, of whom she never heard, Priscilla, joins her there. Both fall in love with a rough, honest, stalwart blacksmith, Hollingsworth, who has some plan, after Howard, for the reformation of criminals. Hollingsworth, devoted body and soul to his scheme, would prefer Zonobia, who is rich, to Priscilla, who is poor; but their father turns up, Zonobia is discovered to be a beggar, and Hollingsworth throws the handkerchief to Priscilla. The high minded Zenobia, who is altogether an impossible charactor, so inflated is she with pride, false philosophy, passionate love, and unwomanly hardness of heart, drowns herself in a brook hard by. There are some other characters—Fauntleroy, whom we cannot better deacribe than by calling him a large green patch, with a man crouching behind it—such a leading part does the patch play in the understanding the process of the rece.

As the reader will perceive, all this might have been conveniently stowed ways in a couple of magazine articles. There is a and want of interest in the narrative

ly safficed to bring them down, and claim agric, was next instant, they bade him dedaned, exactly as there. He made another effect with the same result.

In God's name, Sitas Footer, cried I, with bitter table action, its that dead weenen alone?"

But the charm of such painting as this, is considerably weakened by its constant reposition. We have landscape after landscape, portrait after portrait, group after group, strung side by side like the pictures in the Louvre; and the reader is no low wearied than a traveller would be, were he forced to admire the contents of each individual frame in the vast gailery, without a moments breathing time. Hawthorne has abused our love for dame not ture. For a storm or two, and an occasional dash of the picturesque, passe; but a meteorological observation in each chapter, a minute description of a litter of cats, an exact deguerrostype taken from a back room window, and a lively cut of a hose of firewood, are two much for the most devoted admirer of simplicity. Our author cannot even lawe Bitthedale, without bidding adieu to the pigs, and favoring us with an introduction to the stye. One would almost fancy his conscience pricked him when he speaks of "the sluggish flow of a brook, like that of a stream in which your boat is as effect aground as afloat"—p 176

Mr. Hawthorne's style is generally correct, on it always pleasing. We are inclined to take him to task, however, for the heinous crime of coining—new words; a licence, which the copicusness of our tengue would seem to render unnecessary. Macanicy, Washington Irvier, Jeffrey, Dickons, Present, Bancroft, and the other great writers of the day, manage to express what they mean without investing such words as "disgustfui," "bashfullest," "receivantem," "wirepellent," &s. If Mr. Hawthorne would follow their example, and diseared something very like gressness in his female pictures, his reputation as an author would stand on a firster basis.

The Republic Magazins.—Sept., New Yorks.

basis.

The Republic Magazina.—Sept., New Yorks T. A. Whitney. Among the contributions to this cheep periodiced is "The Frathor's Curse;" "An Evening with the Spirits," an amusing and entertaining article; and "The Duellist," from the French. The editorial department of this periodical exhibits talent and taste.

Grabam's Magazina.—Sept. New York: Dewit & Davenport. Among the contributions in the present number is a talented article upon the "Distribution of the Human Rece;" "Chauser and his Times," is also cutertaining; "A Night in the Dissocting Rooms;" "Ganga;" "The Pedant;" "The Three Sisters" also combine amusement with entorisiment. The embellishments are well executed.

The Art Jounnat, for August.—"The Raffle for THE ART JOURNAL, for August .- "The Raffle for

a Watch," an engraving from Bird's well known picture; "A Pertrait of a Persian Warrior," from a painting by Bity; and "Highland Mary," from a painting by Bity; and "Highland Mary," from the sponger's celebrated statue, are executed in the first style of art. This periodical seems to stand without a rival for its artistic talent.

THE HOLY BIBLE, according to the Dousy and Rheimish versions, with Haydock's notes. New York: Duniges & Brothers. Part 2. This beautifully embedished and cheap standard work descrees patronage.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOMOGRATHIC JOURNAL. August. New York: Radde.—The present sumber presents some interesting cases, and deserves the adequate attention of the medical profession.

LESSONS IN READING AND ELOCUTION. Barnes & Co. A New System of Tradition Weiving. Commits & Co.—Those works appear worthy the notice of

STRAY MEDITATIONS. By J. P. Thompson. New York: Barnes & Co.—Something made out of nothing.

Reports of Cases Argund and Determined and

REPENTS OF CASES ARGUND AND DETERMINED IN THE SUPERIN COURT IN THE SWATE OF CALIFORNIA. By Nathaniel Bounett. New York: Chas. B. Natura.—This will prove a useful volume to the logal prefession, as well from the nature of the cases decided, as from the superior and learned manner in which the cases are digested.

PRACTICE UNDER THE CODES —By H. Whitehear. This work appears to be carefully prepared, but we apprehend will be materially affected by recent alterations in the law.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY. Part 2. New York: Terry.—Exquisite steel engravings of Jefferson, Hancock, and Carroll, embellish the second number of this beautiful work, with suitable slight sketches of their political lives.

PORTRAIT OF GENHEAL PIRROR. Lithegraphed by Lacombe. Goupil & Co., 259 Broadway.—I see far from being a likeness, that it is scarcely a resemblance to the General.

PORTRAIT OF ALBONI. Lithegraphed by F. D.

PORTRAIT OF ALBORI. Lithographed by F. D. Avignon, 323 Breadway, from a Duguerreetype by Reet. A good likeness.

The Spiritual Rappers.

The Spiritual Rappers.

ORGANIZATION OF SPIRITS.
[From the Boston Mail August 16]
The believers of Spiritualism, in all its various sepecial, seembled at Washington Hall, Broomfield street, issue evening at eight o'clock, and after sundry coughs and whisperings by the believers, and winks by the "beys," the assembly was called to order by a Mr. Smith. of Rash Peston, who stated the object of the meeting to be the formation of a spiritual association in this city, where spirits could hold free converse with their friends here on earth, without disturbance.

Mr. Smith nominated Rev. A. P. Cleverly as Chakeman of the meeting, for the evening, which nomination was accepted by a vote of three persons, none veiling in the negative.

At this stage of the meeting there were fifty three persons present. Rev. Mr. C. takes the stand—externa-

some present Rev. Mr. C., takes the stand-returns thanks for the honor conferred upon him—says he is quite unaccustomed to preside at such assembles, but as his heart is in the movement, he will labor to the heart he had been accommittee that was elected a week provious to report their actions in re-

quite unaccentomed to preside at such assembles, but as his heart is in the movement, he will labor to the bed of his ability. He then called upon a committee that was elected a week provious, to report their actions in regard to the formation of a constitution for a Spiritum's Society.

The committee rise and retire to a small anti-room to arrange their report, and while they are abount, it occume to the Procedent that no Secretary has as yet been cleabled; he therefore process that some gentleman should till that chair, which proposition, mase they will that chair, which proposition, meeting with no opposition, was considered accepted. Mr White was Isamshia and the process of the continuous and read their report, in which they presposed to call the new association the "Beston Spiritual Conference," They also read the various articles of the constitution, which the meeting decided to take up one by one, and investigate by discousion.

The andience, having gradually increased, annahemal, at this stage of the meeting one hundred and treaspecton, the meet that there was in the room at any cast time during the evening.

A spirited discousion now arose between five individuals, in relation to the initiation fee to the "Borton Spiritual Conference." The matter was finally settled by a value that it should be a dollar to become a member, with a quarterly ascessment of fifty coats.

The next subject under discussion was the propriety of electing femiles as a part of the board of directors.

A few pertinent remarks were here made on womanly rights, which "brought down the house," after which two ladies. Mrs. Baidwin. President of the Physiological Institute, and Mrs. E. H. C. Culver, of East Boolean—was elected as two of the five directors of the part of the result of the song.

A few pertinent remarks were here made on womanly rights, which was been as a common, by ingre :—I won't have a dollar to join this informal hand of lunal ce, by thunder."

The harmonious state of feeling was broken in upon by a male and female

were embed to communicate with spirit rappers. Mr.
The insane asylums are filling with spirit rappers. Mr.
Gay, a prominent medium, was last week sent to the

Our Kentucky Correspondence

Dur Kentneky Correspondence.

Lexington (Ky.), August 11, 1852.

The Political Aspect of the State.

There is a fair chancee that Kentneky may give her electoral vote for Pierce and King. You are doubtless aware that she has a democratic Governor—the first in twenty years—and that a great revolution in public sentiment has been progressing for some time. Her interests at stake are too vast at present to look with indifference upon the election of a candidate who is the favorite of William H. Seward. Nothing could better interests the change in popular opinion than the election last fall in this district (Ashland) of Jan. C. Brookerridge, to Congress, over his esteemed and gentlementy opponent, General Locke Coumbs. Respectivity jours.